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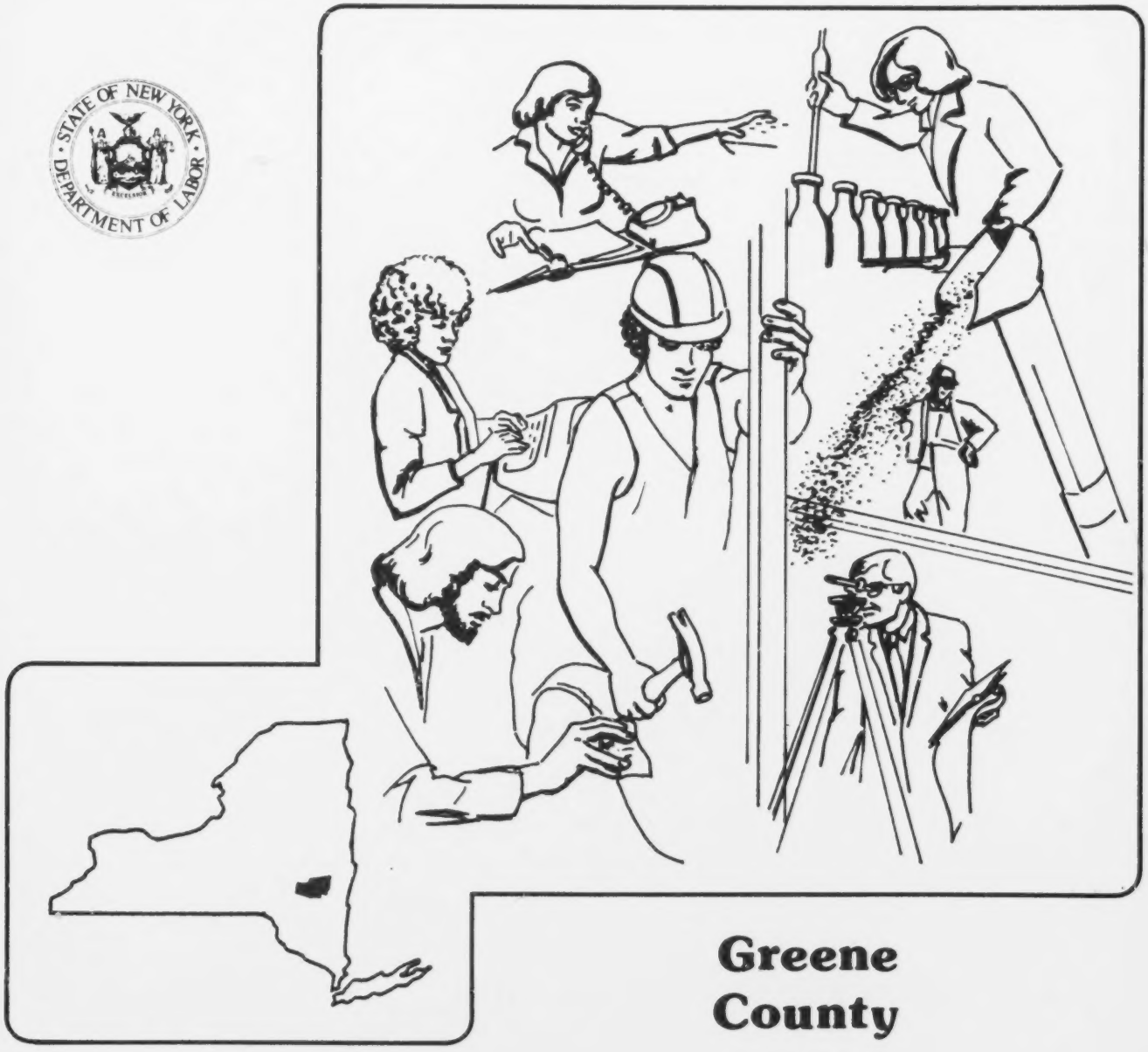
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Greene County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Louis W. Schisa, Acting Director

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

GREENE COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

GREENE COUNTY

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Greene County is located in eastern New York State approximately 12 miles south of the City of Albany. The Hudson River defines its eastern boundary while Albany, Schoharie, Delaware, and Ulster counties adjoin its northern, western, and southern boundaries (see Map 1).

Map 1. County Location
Greene County

Transportation Facilities

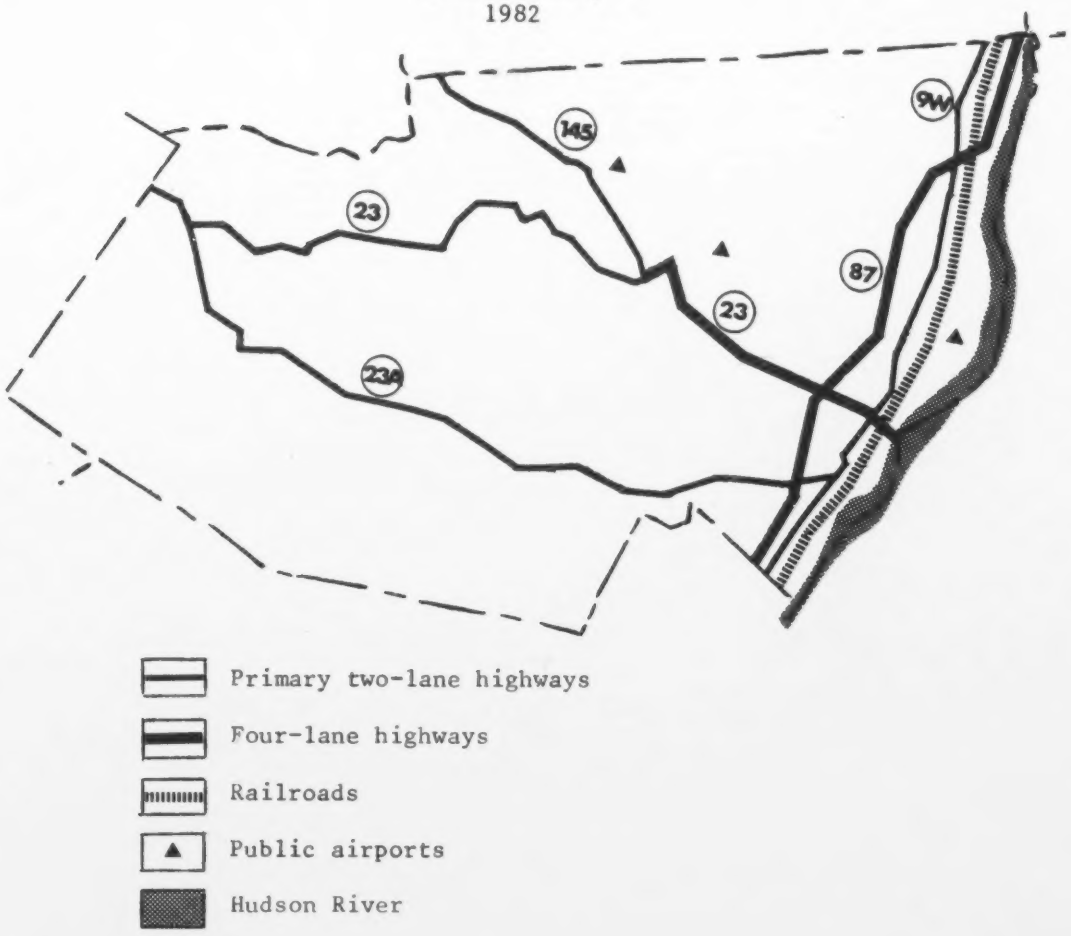
Highways--Greene County has an extensive network of highways which provide convenient access to population centers and most recreational areas in the County. The New York State Thruway, a controlled access toll route (motorists may enter or exit at interchanges at Catskill and Coxsackie) passes through the County near its eastern border and provides an excellent 4-lane link to areas north and south of the County. Route 9W serves local north-south traffic as well as the through traffic. Routes 23, 23A, and 145 are the primary highways running east and west (see Map 2).

Rail--The Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) serves the County and makes a freight stop in Alsen.

Waterways--The Hudson River links Greene County to the statewide system of waterways.

Air Transportation--Greene County has three public airports capable of serving small private or commerical aircraft. These are the Athens Airport (Athens), the Freehold Airport (Freehold), and the Sport Haven Airport (Cairo). While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at the Albany County Airport in neighboring Albany County.

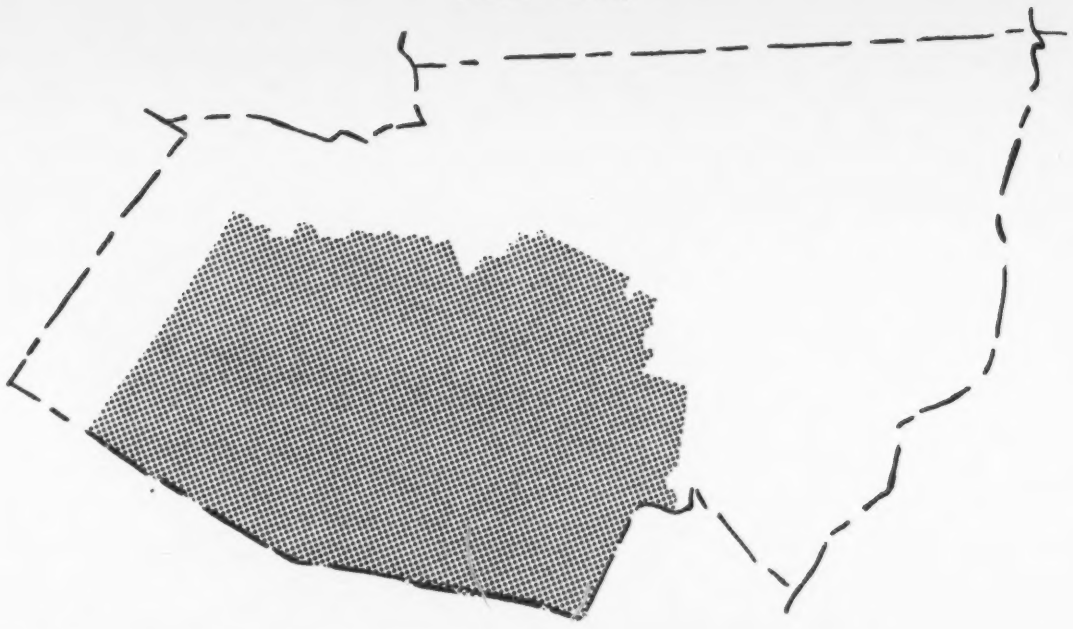
Map 2. Transportation Network
Greene County
1982



Land Characteristics

Approximately two-fifths of Greene County is included in the State operated Catskill Park (see Map 3). The mountainous woodlands and crystal clear lakes in the Park attract large numbers of tourists to the County annually.

Map 3. Catskill Park Jurisdiction
Greene County



Shaded area represents the Catskill Park jurisdiction within Greene County

Regulations governing the use of State forest lands limit development of portions of the County occupied by the Park. As a result, the County's largest population centers, Catskill and Coxsackie, are located outside of the Park and the County on average is much more rural than the State. As Table 1 indicates, only 2.1 percent of Greene County was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use in 1968 while statewide 4.1 percent of the land was put to these uses. In addition, almost four-fifths of the County was categorized as woodlands compared to slightly more than half for the State.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
GREENE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Greene County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	654.4	49,374.4
Active agriculture	9.2	21.9
Woodlands, forest	55.8	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	23.8	17.6
Wet lands	1.3	4.2
Water	1.7	4.6
Residential high density	-	0.7
Residential medium density	0.4	1.3
Residential low and other	0.8	1.4
Commercial	0.7	0.4
Industrial	0.2	0.3
Extractive	0.3	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.2	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.8	1.2
Transportation	0.3	0.5
Inactive or under construction	4.4	6.7

- Represents zero.

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

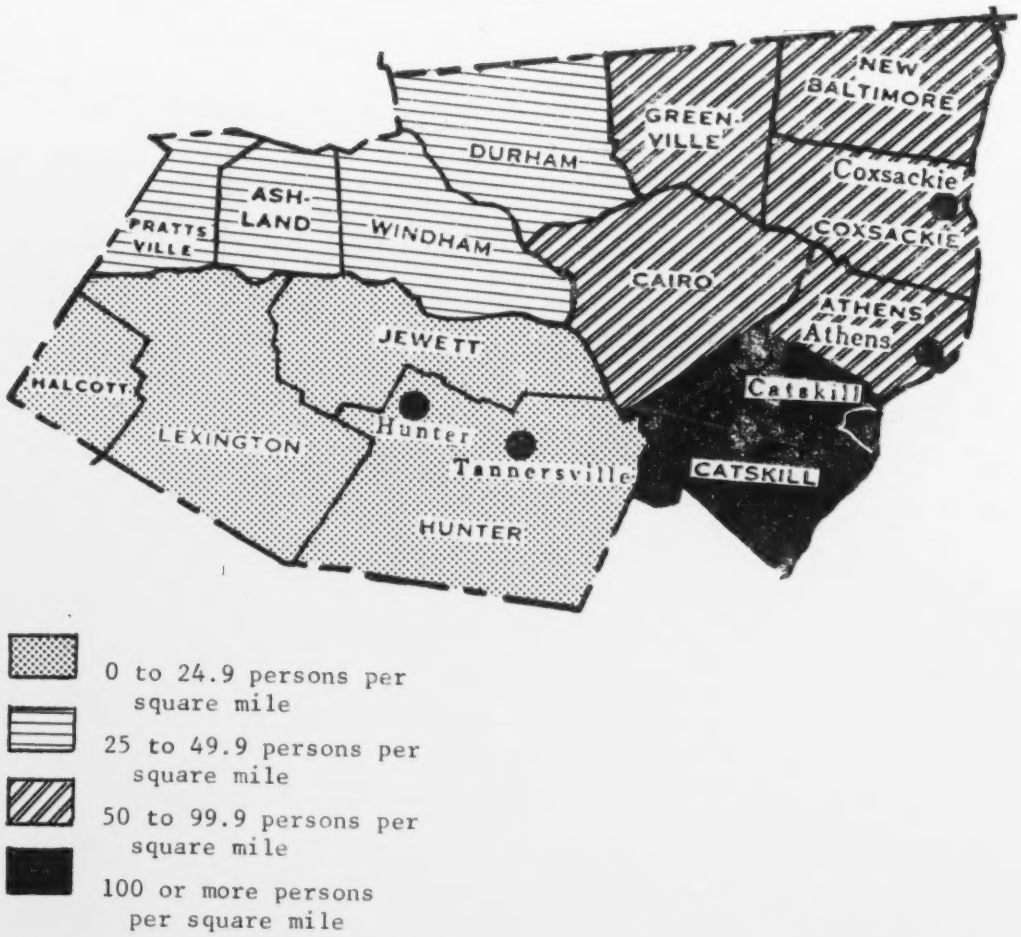
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Greene County was 40,861. The population density of 62.4 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 47th among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 2,144.5 persons per square mile in the Village of Catskill to a low of 6.9 persons per square mile in the Town of Halcott. In general, population densities were greatest in towns and villages in the foothills of the Catskill Mountains adjacent to the Hudson River, in the eastern portion of the County. Map 4 illustrates population densities in Greene County, by village and town for 1980.

Map 4. Population Densities
By County Subdivision
Greene County
1980



NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, Greene County's population increased by 29.8 percent while the population of New York State grew by 141.5 percent. Census figures indicate that population declined in the County between 1900 and 1920. This trend was succeeded by alternating cycles of slow and rapid growth, until 1980. Greene County's growth of 23.3 percent during the seventies was particularly impressive since the State experienced a 3.8 percent population loss during the same period. Graph 1 illustrates population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade-- from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Greene County.

GRAPH 1

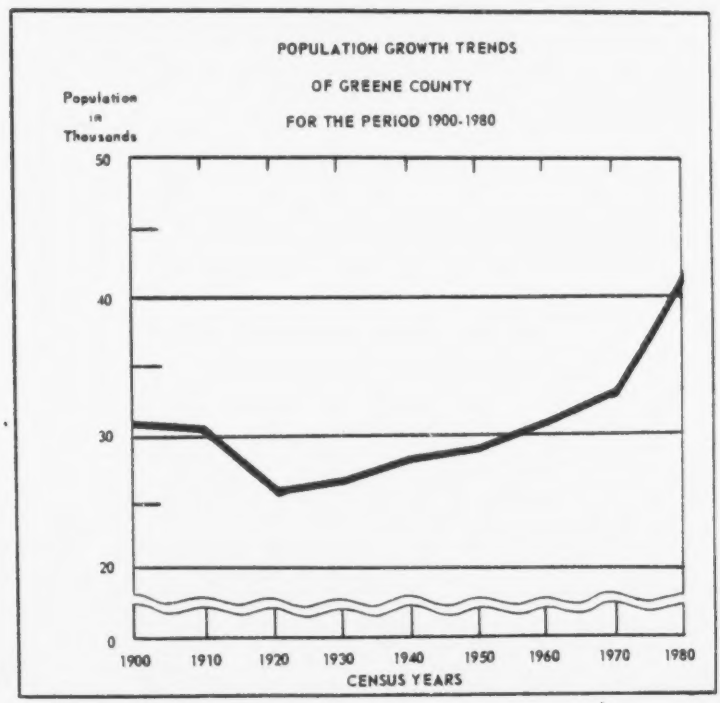


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND GREENE COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Greene County
1900	7,268,894	31,478
1910	9,113,614	30,214
1920	10,385,227	25,796
1930	12,588,066	25,808
1940	13,479,142	27,926
1950	14,830,192	28,745
1960	16,782,304	31,372
1970	18,241,391	33,136
1980	17,557,288	40,861

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND GREENE COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Greene County
1900-1910	25.4	-4.0
1910-1920	14.0	-14.6
1920-1930	21.2	0.1
1930-1940	7.1	8.2
1940-1950	10.0	2.9
1950-1960	13.2	9.1
1960-1970	8.7	5.6
1970-1980	-3.8	23.3
1900-1980	141.5	29.8

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1; and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Greene County's population grew 42.1 percent between 1950 and 1980. However, growth rates of towns and villages varied considerably from the County rate. For example, the town of Cairo grew by 143.3 percent but the Town of Halcott declined 38.5 percent. In general, the population grew most rapidly in towns located in eastern sections of the County. Most villages and towns located in the western portions grew at slower rates. Tables 4 and 5 present census counts and growth rates for Greene County subdivisions for 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
GREENE COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Catskill Village	5,392	5,825	5,317	4,718
Coxsackie Village	2,722	2,849	2,399	2,786
Places under 2,500				
Athens Village	1,545	1,754	1,718	1,738
Hunter Village	526	457	238	511
Tannersville Village	639	580	650	685
Towns				
Ashland Town	542	548	397	744
Athens Town	2,372	2,804	3,567	3,462
(Athens Village)	(1,545)	(1,754)	(1,718)	(1,738)
Cairo Town	1,944	2,825	3,546	4,729
Catskill Town	8,575	9,906	10,432	11,453
(Catskill Village)	(5,392)	(5,825)	(5,317)	(4,718)
Coxsackie Town	4,703	4,794	4,236	6,018
(Coxsackie Village)	(2,722)	(2,849)	(2,399)	(2,786)
Durham Town	1,233	1,313	1,651	2,283
Greenville Town	1,613	1,879	2,279	2,849
Halcott Town	244	193	199	150
Hunter Town	2,028	1,799	1,742	2,252
(Hunter Village)	(526)	(457)	(238)	(511)
(Tannersville Village)	(639)	(580)	(650)	(685)
Jewett Town	692	562	442	723
Lexington Town	833	698	666	819
New Baltimore Town	1,781	1,972	2,068	3,050
Prattsville Town	825	790	721	666
Windham Town	1,360	1,289	1,190	1,663
TOTAL: Greene County	28,745	31,372	33,136	40,861

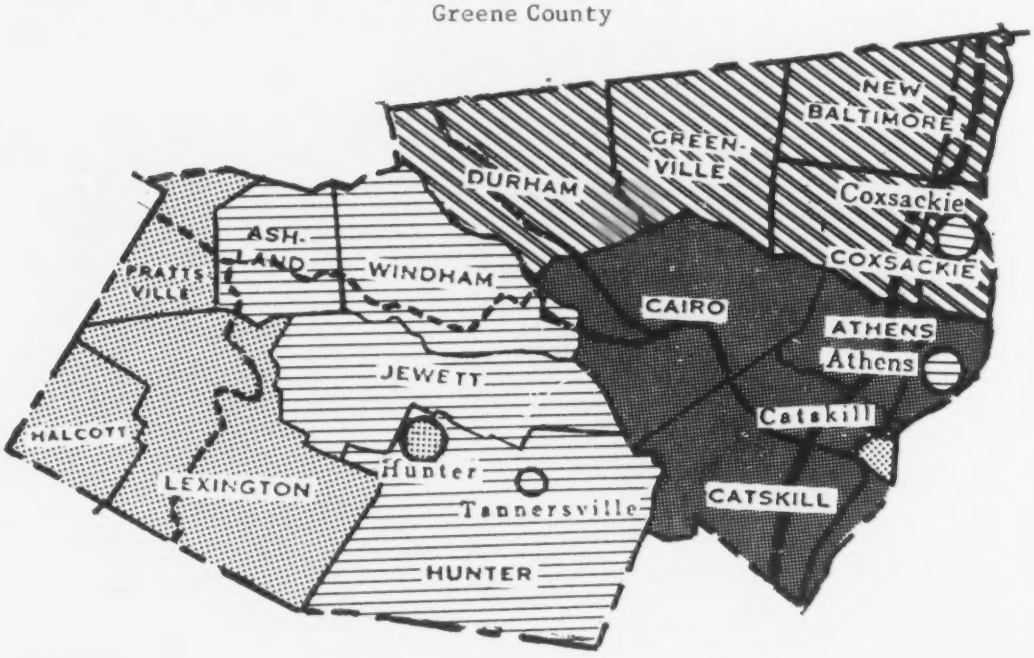
SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10 and 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34, Table 1.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
GREENE COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Catskill Village	8.0	-8.7	-11.3	-12.5
Coxsackie Village	4.7	-15.8	16.1	2.4
Places under 2,500				
Athens Village	13.5	-2.1	1.2	12.5
Hunter Village	-13.1	-47.9	114.7	-2.9
Tannersville Village	-9.2	12.1	5.4	7.2
Towns				
Ashland Town	1.1	-27.6	87.4	37.3
Athens Town	18.2	27.2	-2.9	46.0
(Athens Village)	(13.5)	(-2.1)	(1.2)	(12.5)
Cairo Town	45.3	25.5	33.4	143.3
Catskill Town	15.5	5.3	9.8	33.6
(Catskill Village)	(8.0)	(-8.7)	(-11.3)	(-12.5)
Coxsackie Town	1.9	-11.6	42.1	28.0
(Coxsackie Village)	(4.7)	(-15.8)	(16.1)	(2.4)
Durham Town	6.5	25.7	38.3	85.2
Greenville Town	16.5	21.3	25.0	76.6
Halcott Town	-20.9	3.1	-24.6	-38.5
Hunter Town	-11.3	-3.2	29.3	11.0
(Hunter Village)	(-13.1)	(-47.9)	(114.7)	(-2.9)
(Tannersville Village)	(-9.2)	(12.1)	(5.4)	(7.2)
Jewett Town	-18.8	-21.4	63.6	4.5
Lexington Town	-16.2	-4.6	23.0	-1.7
New Baltimore Town	10.7	4.9	47.5	71.3
Prattsville Town	-4.2	-8.7	-7.6	-19.3
Windham Town	-5.2	-7.7	39.7	22.3
TOTAL: Greene County	9.1	5.6	23.3	42.1

During the period 1950 to 1980, Greene County's population became more rural. In 1950, individuals living outside of city or village limits comprised 62.3 percent of the County population but, by 1980 rural residents accounted for 74.5 percent of the total. Map 5 illustrates the pattern of growth. The greatest increases occurred along the major highway routes in the County (the New York State Thruway--Route 87--, and Routes 9, 23, and 45). This indicates that during the period, as personal transportation became more convenient, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas within commuting distance of commercial and employment centers.

Map 5. Population Growth Trends
from 1950 to 1980
By County Subdivision
Greene County



Population decline

0 to 49.9% growth

50% to 99.9% growth

100% or more growth

NOTE: Village growth trends were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town growth rates.

Population Characteristics

Greene County's population aged slightly during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age edged up from 34.1 years in 1970 to 34.4 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 27.5 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 22.5 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force (see Graph 2).

Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex of Greene County's population in 1980.

GRAPH 2

COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS

GREENE COUNTY

1970 AND 1980

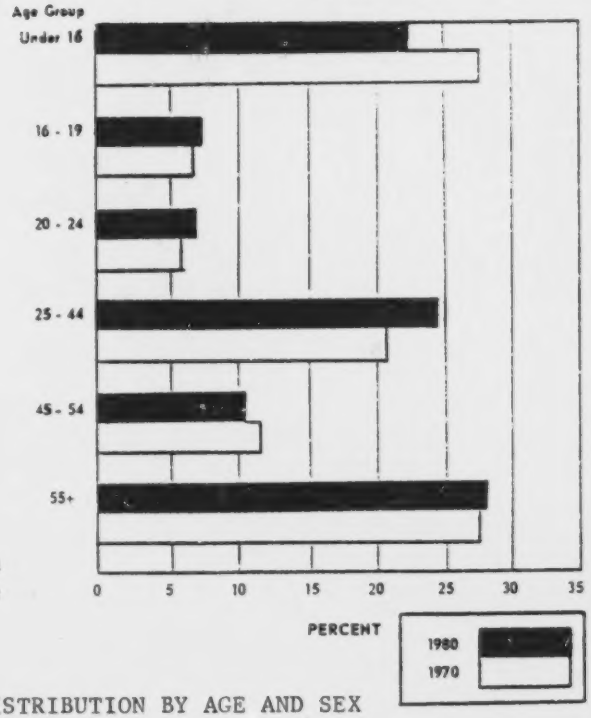


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
GREENE COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	9,180	22.5	4,702	23.7	4,478	21.3
16-19 years	3,119	7.6	1,777	9.0	1,342	6.4
20-21 years	1,197	2.9	664	3.3	533	2.5
22-29 years	4,441	10.9	2,204	11.1	2,237	10.7
30-44 years	7,279	17.8	3,502	17.6	3,777	18.0
45-54 years	4,233	10.4	2,070	10.4	2,163	10.3
55-64 years	4,467	10.9	2,066	10.4	2,401	11.4
65 and older	6,945	17.0	2,863	14.4	4,082	19.4
Total	40,861	100.0	19,848	100.0	21,013	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	34.4	32.2	36.7
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
County	100.0	48.6	51.4
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Greene County's population was 96.1 percent white, 3.0 percent black, 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.1 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.6 percent "other" races. In addition, 1.4 percent of the County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Of every 5 individuals among the County's minorities, 4 resided in the Village of Catskill and Town of Coxsackie. The State Correctional Facility at Coxsackie accounted for most of the minority residents in the Town of Coxsackie. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Greene County residents by town.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
GREENE COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Greene County	40,861	39,259	1,225	67	65	245	560
Ashland Town	744	737	4	2	-	1	13
Athens Town	3,462	3,414	16	10	6	16	47
(Athens Village)	(1,738)	(1,719)	(4)	(6)	(2)	(7)	(32)
Cairo Town	4,729	4,709	7	2	2	9	41
Catskill Town	11,453	10,763	608	21	16	45	143
(Catskill Village)	(4,718)	(4,144)	(541)	(8)	(3)	(22)	(74)
Coxsackie Town	6,018	5,315	537	8	18	140	196
(Coxsackie Village)	(2,786)	(2,626)	(127)	(3)	(13)	(17)	(35)
Durham Town	2,283	2,255	12	11	3	2	18
Greenville Town	2,849	2,827	8	5	4	5	22
Halcott Town	150	148	-	-	-	2	-
Hunter Town	2,252	2,234	1	-	6	11	28
(Hunter Village)	(511)	(505)	-	-	(1)	(5)	(20)
(Tannersville Village)	(685)	(680)	-	-	-	(5)	(4)
Jewett Town	723	713	2	3	1	4	12
Lexington Town	3,819	812	4	1	-	2	12
New Baltimore Town	3,050	3,017	21	1	7	4	14
Prattsville Town	666	661	-	3	2	-	3
Windham Town	1,663	1,654	5	-	-	4	11

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by race and of Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

In 1980, Greene County's nonwhite population was generally younger than its white population. Of the 1,602 nonwhites in the County, 30.3 percent were 17 years of age or younger. In the white population, however, only 26.4 percent were 17 years of age or younger. Table 8 presents the 1980 age distribution of Greene County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
GREENE COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	40,861	2,401	8,433	23,082	6,945
White	39,259	2,317	8,032	22,067	6,843
Black	1,225	61	312	771	81
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	67	1	17	44	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	65	2	13	44	6
Other	245	20	59	156	10
Spanish origin	560	42	145	327	46
White	357	32	100	182	43
Black	17	-	5	12	-

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market In Greene County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Greene County

The resident labor force of Greene County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a widening of participation in the job market on the part of both men and women. Table 9 shows the trends in labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1980.

Table 9. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
GREENE COUNTY
1974 - 1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	16.6	16.9	17.6	18.1	18.4	19.3	19.4
Employment	15.2	14.8	15.3	16.0	16.6	17.6	17.6
Unemployment	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8
Unemployment rate	8.5	12.1	12.8	11.4	9.4	9.3	9.4

From 1974 to 1980, Greene County's civilian labor force grew 16.9 percent, an annual average growth of 2.8 percent during the period compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The County labor force grew each year during the period although the annual rates of growth varied considerably. Employment expansion, though substantial, did not quite keep pace with labor force growth. Employment grew 15.8 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average increase of 2.6 percent. Here too, growth was inconsistant. Employment actually decreased from 1974 to 1975.

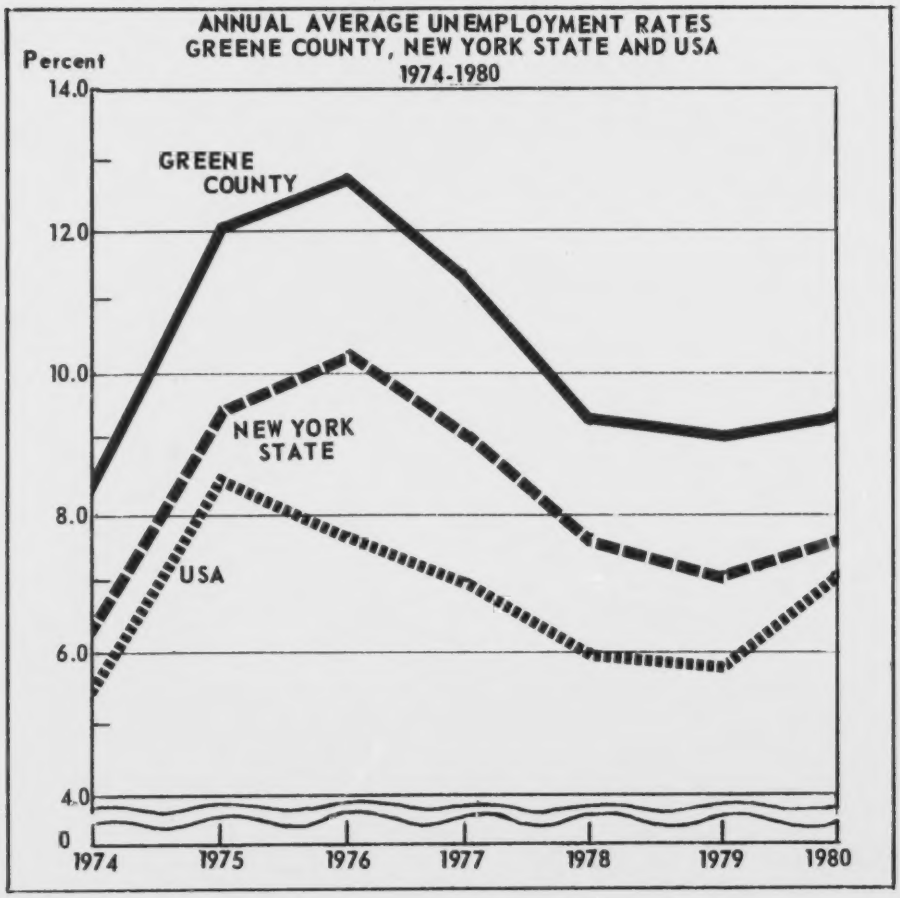
Growth in Greene County's civilian labor force from 1974-1980 was attributable to: 1) rapid increase in the civilian working-age population (34.3 percent from 1970-1980) and 2) a surge in labor force participation (51.4 percent in 1970 to 60.4 percent in 1980). Labor force participation rates for men rose to 75.3 percent in 1980 (a climb of 6.3 percent from 1970). The labor force participation rate of women jumped 10.8 percent to 46.0 percent over the 1970-1980 period. The increase in the labor force participation rate for women over the 1970-1980 period was in line with statewide and national trends while the broadening in the participation rate for men was contrary to State and national trends (see Table 10).

Table 10. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Greene County	
Overall	51.4	60.4	+9.0
Male	69.0	75.3	+6.3
Female	35.2	46.0	+10.8
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

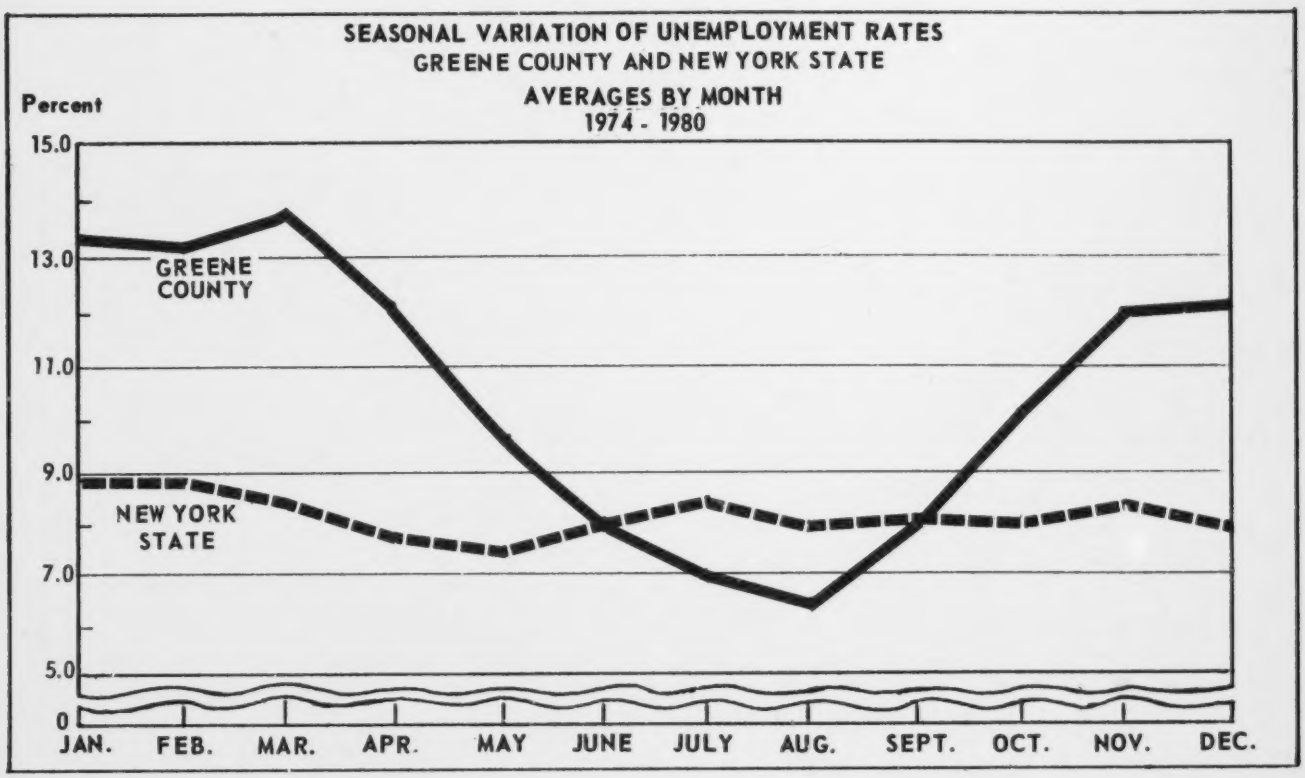
During the 1974-1980 period, Greene County's annual unemployment rate consistently exceeded the statewide and national jobless rates. Changes in the County rate, however, followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graph 3). The County began the period at a low point (8.5 percent). After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 12.8 percent in 1976. In the same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent. After declining in the late 1970's the jobless rate for the County, State and nation began to rise again in 1980.

GRAPH 3



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were much more pronounced for Greene County than for New York State, with County rates lower than State rates in July and August and higher from October to May. In June and September, County and State rates were virtually identical (see Graph 4). Both the County and the State averaged their highest unemployment rates in winter. The County rates were lowest in summer, when the weather posed no obstacle to outside workers.

GRAPH 4



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition of Greene County

A local economy, such as Greene County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Greene County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Greene County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Greene County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	21.7	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	15.6	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	6.1	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	78.3	79.3	76.8
Construction	3.5	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	7.8	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	18.3	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.6	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	17.4	23.0	20.2
Government	28.7	18.4	17.9

Greene County's specialization was largely in durable goods manufacturing and government. The County's durable goods manufacturing sector accounted for 15.6 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.6 percent statewide and 13.5 percent for the nation. The major employers in the durable goods manufacturing sector were:

Firm	Product
Alpha Portland Cement	cement
American Thermostat Corp.	electrical-appliance thermostats
American Valve Mfg. Co.	valves and fittings
Becker Electronics Mfg. Corp.	loud speakers and systems
Grumman Corp. (Wormath Bros. Foundry Division)	iron castings
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.	cement
Marquette Cement Mfg. Co.	cement

Government comprised 28.7 percent of nonfarm employment compared with 18.4 percent statewide and 17.9 percent nationally. Major employers were: Coxsackie Correctional Facility (state prison), Greene County (government), and local governments (education).

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Greene County

The industrial composition of the nation changes overtime as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even from county to county. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and Greene County.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE, AND GREENE COUNTY
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-80

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	Greene County
Nonagricultural employment, total	23.9	1.1	25.0
Manufacturing, total	8.4	-11.4	31.6
Durable goods	13.7	-3.3	38.5
Nondurable goods	1.8	-18.6	16.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	29.4	4.9	23.3
Construction	17.9	-24.7	0.0
Transportation, communication and public utilities	12.5	-10.3	12.5
Wholesale and retail trade	30.3	2.0	23.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31.2	2.5	0.0
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	43.8	18.8	25.0
Government	23.2	6.4	32.0

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment involved in nonmanufacturing grew by an impressive 29.4 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 8.4 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State suffered employment losses in 4 major industry divisions and only modest gains in all other industry groups except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Greene County's growth in nonfarm employment was far stronger than the State's and even exceeded the nation's over the period. Of particular interest was the shift in the County's industrial composition. Contrary to State and national trends, manufacturing employment grew faster than nonmanufacturing employment. Within manufacturing, employment in durable goods production soared by 38.5 percent while nondurable goods production grew by 16.7 percent. Among nonmanufacturing industry groups, strong growth occurred in transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; and government. Employment remained unchanged in construction and finance, insurance, and real estate. In summary, while Greene County's overall growth was similar to the nation's, its growth trends for specific industries differed significantly from those of industries nationwide.

The redistribution of Greene County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980
GREENE COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	9,200	11,500	+2,300
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	20.6	21.7	+1.1
Durable goods	14.1	15.6	+1.5
Nondurable goods	6.5	6.1	-0.4
Nonmanufacturing, total	79.4	78.3	-1.1
Construction	4.3	3.5	-0.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	8.7	7.8	-0.9
Wholesale and retail trade	18.5	18.3	-0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.3	2.6	-0.7
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	17.4	17.4	-
Government	27.2	28.7	+1.5

As noted previously, the share of total employment involved in manufacturing increased in Greene County while decreasing in the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing decreased in the County while increasing nationally. Within manufacturing the share of total employment devoted to the production of durable goods expanded. The share of manufacturing employment devoted to the production of nondurable goods contracted, one of the few instances that the County was in line with nationwide trends. The only percentage gain among nonmanufacturing sectors occurred in government.

Labor Market Stability in Greene County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of slack demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 14 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Greene County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 12 manufacturing firms.

Table 14. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS
GREENE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Greene County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	3.2	3.6
New hires	1.8	1.9
Recalls	1.2	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	4.6	3.7
Quits	1.3	1.1
Layoffs	2.5	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total accessions averaged 3.2 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period November 1980 to October 1981. Total separations averaged 4.6 per 100 over the same period.

The County accession rate was less than the State average (3.2 versus 3.6) with both new hire and recall rates for the County under State averages. The County separation rate was above the State average (4.6 versus 3.7). Quit (termination of employment initiated by the employee) and layoff rates were both above State averages. About one-half of the layoffs during the period were temporary in nature, followed by recalls in ensuing months.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Greene County during the period November 1980 through October 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1979 and July 1981, only one expansion and one contraction were reported to the New York State Department of Commerce. They are shown in Table 15. The job gains (+200) directly associated with these changes outweighed the job losses (-93).

Table 15. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
GREENE COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JULY 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Lehigh Portland Cement Co. Catskill Heidelberger Zement AG	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+200
American Thermostat Corp. South Cairo	Contraction of facility (partial closing)	-93

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Greene County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 16 presents personal income of Greene County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF GREENE COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1974 AND 1978

($ million)

Source	1974	1978	Change		Percent of total	
			1974 Net	1978 Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$180.6	$261.1	80.5	44.6	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	116.3	158.3	42.0	36.1	64.4	60.6
Property income	30.7	41.6	10.9	35.5	17.0	15.9
Transfer payment	33.6	61.1	27.5	81.8	18.6	23.4

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in Greene County climbed 44.6 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because the growth rate of transfer payments exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and of property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 60.6 percent of the total personal income of Greene County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 23.4 percent of personal income in Greene County and property income added 15.9 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Government employers were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Greene County in 1978 when they accounted for 22.7 percent of the total. Manufacturing industries were a close second, adding 22.5 percent. (See Graph 5.) Farming; construction; transportation, communication, and public utilities industries; and government furnished a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service industries, however, represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than the State. Table 17 compares 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Greene County with that earned in the State, by industry.

GRAPH 5

LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY FOR GREENE COUNTY, 1978
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

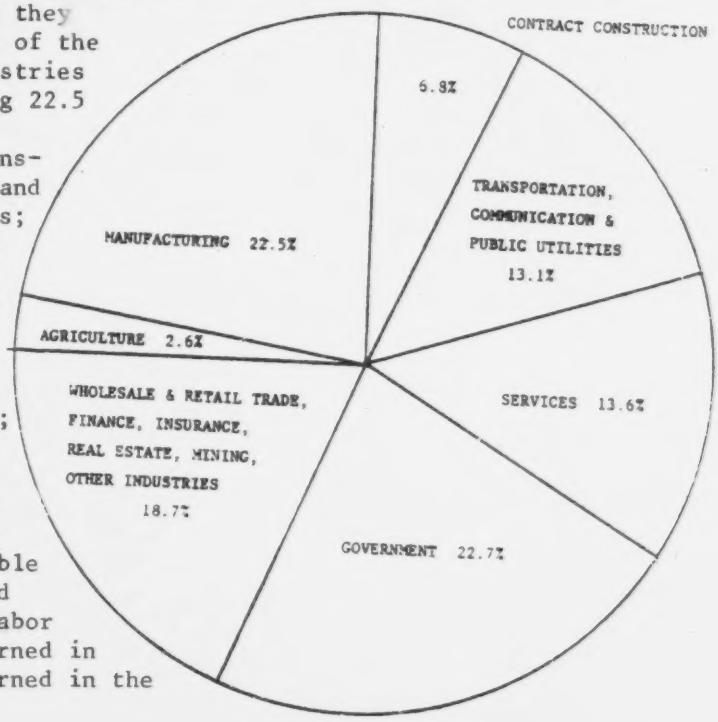

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION 6.8%
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES 13.1%
SERVICES 13.6%
GOVERNMENT 22.7%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE, FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, MINING, OTHER INDUSTRIES 18.7%
AGRICULTURE 2.6%
MANUFACTURING 22.5%

Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN GREENE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978
($ million)

Industry	Greene County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$139.3	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	3.7	2.6	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	31.3	22.5	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	0.2	0.1	200.9	0.2
Construction	9.5	6.8	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	(D)	-	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	(D)	-	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	18.2	13.1	9,956.9	9.0
Services	18.9	13.6	23,928.3	21.5
Other	0.2	0.1	305.9	0.3
Government	31.6	22.7	17,757.5	16.0

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of the workers.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

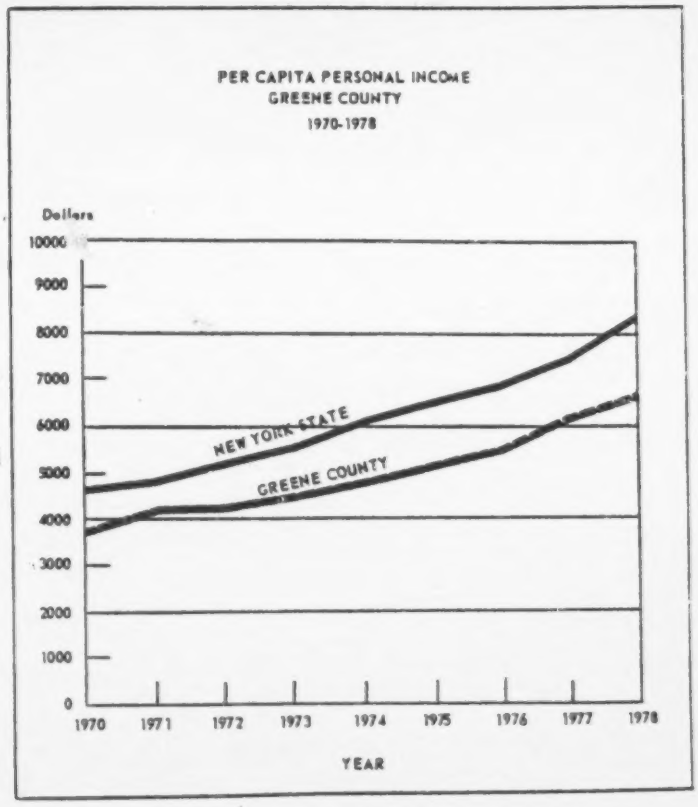
In 1978, Greene County's labor and proprietors' income was $158.3 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 14) and only $139.3 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 15). This difference is an indication that much of the personal income of County residents was earned by individuals commuting to jobs in neighboring counties.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Greene County was $6,822 and ranked 28th among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230.

Graph 6 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Greene County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, Greene County's per capita income grew by 82.2 percent while the State figure increased by 78.7 percent.

GRAPH 6



Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Greene County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program, the mining industry paid the highest average weekly wage during the period 1975-1980. Transportation, communication, and public utilities industries paid the second highest weekly wage between 1978 and 1980. Service industries were the lowest paying group of employers over the 6-year period. Table 18 presents annual weekly wages paid in Greene County between 1975 and 1980, by major industry group.

Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP GREENE COUNTY 1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$158	$128	$131	$157	$169	$178
Mining	282	321	342	446	522	496
Construction	150	157	205	258	208	233
Manufacturing-durable goods	203	205	220	225	254	271
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	136	144	150	142	174	184
Transportation, communication, and utilities	215	230	249	261	289	286
Wholesale trade	154	174	185	208	222	225
Retail trade	122	131	133	140	152	155
Finance, insurance and real estate	170	151	161	175	194	214
Service	106	114	121	129	134	144
Government	245	240	251	155	163	221

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying government jobs included in the government category and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality weekly wages in the government sector did not actually experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 19 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Greene County. Table 20 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 19. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR GREENE COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additionl member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 20. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
GREENE COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	4,211
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	5,269
85 percent LLSIL	6,739
100 percent LLSIL	8,647

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 1,318 Greene County residents received public assistance payments each month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $127,313 per month or $96.60 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 21) an average of 82.9 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 11.2 percent for Home Relief and 5.8 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
GREENE COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	1,438	1,077	218	4	139
February	1,450	1,118	162	4	166
March	1,447	1,139	150	6	152
April	1,329	1,099	77	8	145
May	1,369	1,107	116	1	145
June	1,218	1,078	15	1	124
July	1,268	1,064	64	1	139
August	1,257	1,075	24	-	158
September	1,222	1,063	7	-	152
October	1,224	1,076	5	1	142
November	1,241	1,085	12	2	142
December	1,358	1,122	70	1	165
12-month average	1,318	1,092	77	2	147

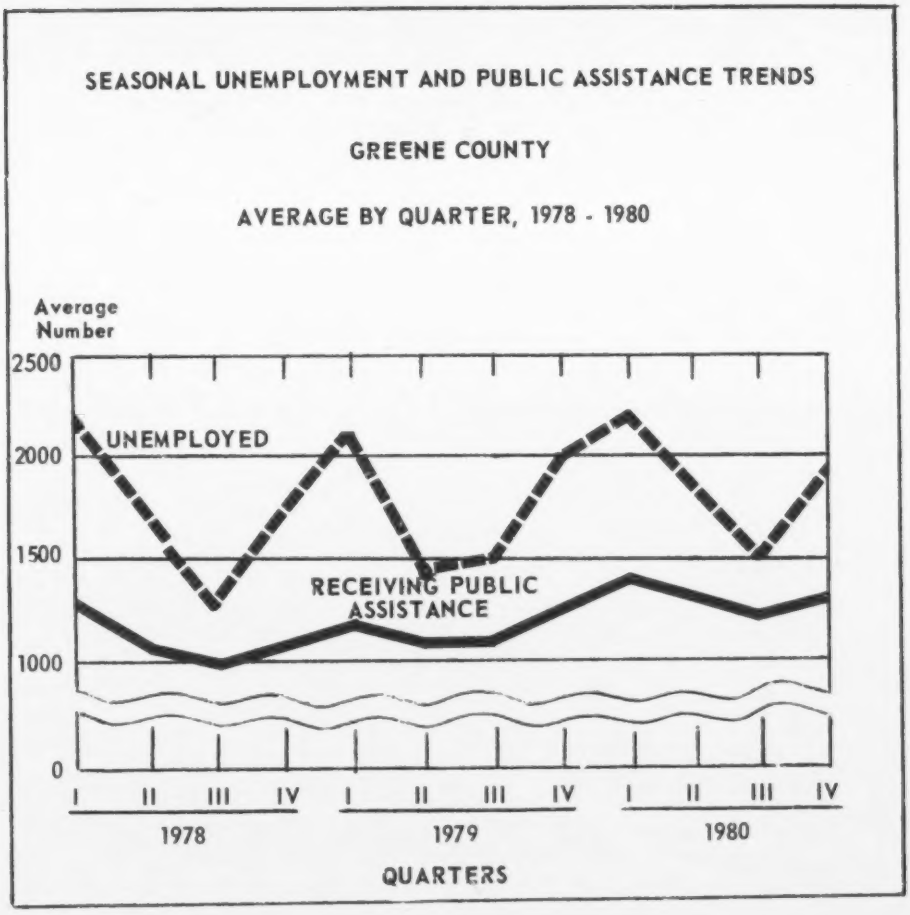
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Greene County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 7



Both Table 21 and Graph 7 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 7, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends for public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollment in public and non-public schools for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 8,385 in Greene County. Of the total, 47.7 percent were enrolled in grades K-6, and 52.3 percent in grades 7-12. By comparison, enrollment for New York State was more evenly divided, with 50.2 percent of the students at the elementary level and 49.8 percent at the secondary level. Public schools enrolled 88.6 percent of the students in Greene County compared to 83.1 percent for the State. Non-public schools, on the other hand, accounted for only 11.4 percent of total school enrollment in the County while enrolling 16.9 percent statewide. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in Greene County according to type of school enrollment.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
GREENE COUNTY
1980-1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	3,996	4,389	8,385
Public	3,740	3,689	7,429
Non-public	256	700	956

NOTE: Includes ungraded public school students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From the school year 1979-1980 to 1980-1981, both New York State and Greene County experienced declines in school enrollment. The total percentage decline in Greene County was much sharper than for the State, as both public and non-public schools reported enrollment losses. Public school enrollment losses in Greene County amounted to nearly 5 percent, compared to just over 3 percent for the State. Table 23 illustrates the year-to-year trend in school enrollment, both for New York State and Greene County.

Table 23. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND GREENE COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Greene County	8,805	8,385	-4.77
Public	7,819	7,429	-4.99
Non-public	986	956	-3.04

NOTE: Includes ungraded public school students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Table 24 presents the education or employment intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Greene County. The data reflect the status of these graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Of the total number of high school graduates in Greene County, 61.4 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 69.0 percent for New York State. Statewide totals indicate that a greater percentage of non-public school graduates are pursuing a post-secondary education than public school graduates; the same trend has been noted among graduates of public and non-public high school graduates in Greene County.

About the same proportion of high school graduates from Greene County sought employment as those statewide.

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND GREENE COUNTY FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Greene County	570	27.0	31.4	3.0	22.6	6.8	9.1
Public	526	26.3	30.4	2.9	24.3	6.8	9.3
Non-public	44	36.3	43.1	4.5	2.3	6.8	6.8

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Greene County was 96.5 percent white; the remaining 3.5 percent was primarily black. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County for 1980-1981.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN GREENE COUNTY 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	2.9	0.4	0.2	96.5
Cairo	0.4	0.7	0.2	98.7
Catskill	9.1	0.6	0.2	90.2
Coxsackie Athens	1.5	0.5	0.2	97.8
Greenville	0.4	-	-	99.6
Hunter Tannersville	-	-	0.4	99.6
Windham Ashland	0.4	0.6	-	99.1

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to Greene County residents. These are sponsored by the Delaware-Schoharie-Otsego BOCES and the Rensselaer-Columbia BOCES. The respective programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Greene #2-Delaware-Schoharie-Otsego BOCES Northern Catskills Occupational Center Grand George, New York 12434	Agriculture Education agricultural mechanics conservation Health Occupations Education nursing, licensed practical nurse assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics Education food services Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education other automotive electrical occupations barbering

Educational Institution	Programs
Rensselaer-Columbia BOCES Columbia-Greene Area Occupational Center Drawer H - Route 66 Hudson, New York 12534	Agriculture Education agriculture production agricultural mechanics Distributive Education food distribution Health Occupations Education nurse assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics Education care and guidance of children other occupational preparation Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical Trade, Industrial, Service Education prevocational curriculums automotive body and fender automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry plumbing and pipefitting other construction-maintenance electrical occupations electronics machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology quantity food occupations other trade, industry, service

Within Greene County several educational programs are available at the post-secondary level:

Columbia-Greene Community College 2 First Street Athens, New York 12015	Distributive Education general merchandising-sales Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial supervision-business administration Technical Education construction technology Trade, Industrial, Service Education law enforcement-firearms control social service paraprofessionals other public service occupations

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Greene County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Greene County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Greene County in the following occupational areas:

Clerical	Computer Operation
Accounting	Medical and Dental Occupations

Greene County expected to provide CETA services to 310 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 26.

Table 26. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY
GREENE COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	51
On-the-job training	24
Work experience	207
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	28
Total	310

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 27 presents a profile of Greene County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 27. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
GREENE COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	49.3	51.7	55.0	55.0	40.8
Female	50.7	48.3	45.0	45.0	59.2
Age					
14-19	13.9	13.5	14.0	14.1	21.0
20-21	4.5	12.5	10.1	9.9	4.9
22-44	36.4	57.7	58.9	59.2	61.0
45-54	12.2	9.1	10.2	10.1	7.4
55 and over	33.0	7.2	6.8	6.7	5.7
Race					
White	96.1	95.6	93.2	93.6	78.8
Black	3.7	3.6	5.7	5.2	11.5
Hispanic	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	9.7
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND
GREENE COUNTY

During Fiscal Year 1981, 2,254 applicants from Greene County registered with the New York State Job Service. During the same period, 464 job openings were received. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,241 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

The ratio of applicants to openings reveals the competition for employment opportunities. After subtracting out applicants and openings for teachers (the New York State Job Service operates a teachers' registry which fills jobs lasting a few days) the Greene County area had a ratio of 5.4 jobseekers for each jobs.

In addition to the applicant/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that, through training, jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in that category are: shipping and receiving clerk; counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop; cook, short order I; kitchen helper; cleaner, housekeeping; and material handler.

Some of the more difficult occupations for applicants to find employment included: secretary; clerk, general; and tractor-trailer-truck driver.

The following section identifies occupations with a potential shortage or a potential surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified had an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand? As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial: During the 1981 Fiscal Year, applicants registered in this occupational group numbered 360 while 34 job openings were received. There were 10.6 applicants registered for each job opening.

Potential labor shortage--Administrative assistant and case aide should be investigated for shortages.

Clerical and Sales: Among clerical and sales occupations there were 698 applicants registered and 85 job openings received for the period. There were 8.2 applicants registered for each job opening.

Labor surplus--There were at least 24.6 applicants registered for each opening for secretary and clerk, general. For sales clerk there were 48 applicants and no openings were received.

Potential labor shortage--Five occupations should be examined for possible labor shortages in this occupational group: stenographer; clerk, typist; shipping and receiving clerk; receptionist; and hotel clerk.

Service: This category had a ratio of 3.4 registered applicants per job opening with a total of 624 applicants and 186 openings.

Labor surplus--For bartender and cleaner, commercial and institutional there were at least 10.2 applicants registered per job opening; for nurse aide and security guard there were 28 and 12 applicants, respectively, and no job openings were received for either title.

Potential labor shortage--Labor shortages existed for companion; counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop; chef (hotel, restaurant); cook, short order I; kitchen helper and cleaner, housekeeping.

Farming, Fishery and Forestry: With 81 registered applicants and 25 job openings received this occupational category had a ratio of applicants-to-openings of 3.2.

Potential labor shortage--Groundskeeper, industrial/commercial should be investigated for a labor shortage.

Processing: Among processing occupations there were 31 applicants registered and 1 job opening received, resulting in an applicant/opening ratio of 31.0, the highest of the 9 occupational groups.

Potential labor shortage--Foundry worker, general should be investigated for a labor shortage.

Machine Trades: Applicants available for machine trades occupations outnumbered job openings by 4.6 to 1. There were 157 applicants and only 34 openings received.

Labor surplus--For automobile mechanic helper there were 15 applicants and no openings were received.

Benchwork: Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 5.4 applicants registered per job openings. A total of 125 applicants were available for 23 job openings.

Potential labor shortage--Two occupations, assembler and assembler, small products, should be investigated for labor shortages.

Structural Work: There were 370 registered applicants available and 50 job openings received during the period yielding an applicant-to-opening ratio of 7.4.

Potential labor shortage--Shortages existed for electrician, painter, and maintenance repairer, building.

Miscellaneous Occupations: With 248 applicants and 26 job openings the applicant-to-opening ratio in this occupational group was 9.5. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement, and prestige.

Labor surplus--For tractor-trailer-truck driver there were 43 applicants registered and only 1 job opening received.

Potential labor shortage--Truck driver, heavy; bus driver; and material handler should be considered for labor shortages.

Table 28 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Greene County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Greene County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 28 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Greene County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 28 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 32 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered, or 10 openings received during the perio, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 28. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
GREENE COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 + 3)
Occupational groups, total	2,524	1,241	464	5.4
Professional, technical, and managerial	360	176	34	10.6
Clerical and sales	698	332	85	8.2
Service	624	294	186	3.4
Farming, fishery, forestry	81	25	25	3.2
Processing	31	20	1	31.0
Machine trades	157	56	34	4.6
Benchwork	125	68	23	5.4
Structural work	370	150	50	7.4
Miscellaneous	248	116	26	9.5
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Teacher, secondary school	20	6	1	20.0
Teacher, elementary school	15	6	0	*
Administrative assistant	10	1	0	*
Manager, retail store	23	14	1	23.0
Manager, food service	12	4	1	12.0
Case aide	10	6	0	*
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	79	32	3	26.3
Stenographer	28	5	8	3.5
Clerk, typist	117	53	15	7.8
Keypunch operator	12	7	0	*
Clerk, general	94	52	2	47.0
Bookkeeper I	21	8	1	21.0
Bookkeeper II	13	7	1	13.0
Cashier II	22	12	0	*
Cashier-checker	22	7	0	*
Computer operator	10	4	0	*
Accounting clerk	13	8	0	*
Administrative clerk	33	17	3	11.0
Shipping and receiving clerk	14	4	4	3.5
Stock clerk	13	6	0	*
Receptionist	22	12	4	5.5
Hotel clerk	10	2	10	1.0
Sales clerk	48	25	0	*
Services				
Companion	9	1	10	0.9
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	17	7	7	2.4
Waiter/waitress, informal	126	59	26	4.8

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services (continued)				
Bartender	21	7	2	10.5
Chef (hotel, restaurant)	10	3	5	2.0
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	39	17	9	4.3
Cook, short order I	16	10	8	2.0
Kitchen helper	57	30	19	3.0
Cleaner, housekeeping	80	33	29	2.8
Nurse aide	28	14	0	*
Guard, security	12	7	0	*
Merchant patroller	16	6	4	4.0
Cleaner, commerical/institutional	21	9	1	21.0
Cleaner, industrial	12	5	3	4.0
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	37	8	14	2.6
Machine trades				
Foundry worker, general	12	10	0	*
Automobile mechanic	38	15	4	9.5
Automobile mechanic helper	15	7	0	*
Assembler, small parts	14	11	0	*
Assembler	19	16	5	3.8
Assembler, small products	10	4	3	3.3
Sewing-machine operator	10	4	1	10.0
Structural work				
Welder, arc	15	3	0	*
Electrician	10	2	2	5.0
Painter	13	3	7	1.9
Operating engineer	17	5	0	*
Carpenter	36	17	3	12.0
Construction worker I	37	17	4	9.2
Construction worker II	106	45	9	11.8
Maintenance repairer, building	20	8	9	2.2
Miscellaneous occupations				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	43	22	1	43.0
Truck driver, heavy	25	15	5	5.0
Truck driver, light	31	10	3	10.3
Bus driver	11	4	4	2.8
Automobile-service-station attendant	11	4	1	11.0
Packager, hand	19	7	0	*
Industrial-truck operator	12	7	0	*
Laborer, stores	14	4	0	*
Material handler	50	20	7	7.1

* Indicates that these occupations had 0 openings. Therefore applicant and opening ratio is not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING GREENE COUNTY

1. Population characteristics

	Number
Urban population	7,504
Rural	33,357
Families	10,912
Households	14,919

2. Marital status

	Total	Male	Female
Single	7,903	4,538	3,365
Married	18,888	9,443	9,445
Separated	776	357	419
Widowed	3,470	614	2,856
Divorced	1,407	608	799

3. Housing units (all types) 21,350

Urban	3,235
Rural	18,115
Year-round housing units*	18,633
Occupied	14,919
Vacant	3,714
Seasonal/migratory units	2,717

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 persons	3,574	2,068	1,506
2 persons	4,899	3,737	1,162
3 persons	2,483	1,884	599
4 persons	2,105	1,676	429
5 persons	1,092	893	199
6+ persons	766	606	160

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.4

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	176
10,000 - 14,999	260
15,000 - 19,999	471
20,000 - 24,999	738
25,000 - 29,999	870
30,000 - 34,999	996
35,000 - 39,999	848
40,000 - 49,999	1,275
50,000 - 79,999	1,241
80,000 - 99,999	83
100,000 - 149,999	44
150,000 - 199,999	10
200,000+	10
Median value	35,000

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	14,563	10,708	3,855
Black	271	107	164
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	23	12	11
Asian/Pacific Islander	21	13	8
Other	41	24	17
Spanish origin householders	135	77	58
White	108	65	43
Black	4	-	-

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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